THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The Prisoner's Sleepless Nights in His Cell in the Tembs.

The Question of Insanity Reopened and Exhaustive Testimony Taken Thereon.

A Medfeal Man's Review of the Canses, Physical and Mental, which Rendered the Prisoner Irresponsible for the Shooting of Richardson.

A Brief Session-Scenes in Court.

The applicants for admission to the court room were not so eager and numerous yesterday as they were last week. The general belief that the prisoner has had enough of testimony rolled up in his favor to insure his immediate acquittal takes off the edge of excitement which greater risk and uncertainty as to who have devoted their precions time since the start to the proceedings of this trial were punctually hand, not quie so gayly apparelled as on some of the bright days in the beginning of last week, but will wear best during the prolonged sitting which the Court is expected to make. How the majority of se ladies regard the case of McFarland has not en clearly ascertained, but some persons confi-ently assert that all except two, are in of acquitting the prisoner. One of the exceptions is a lady pretty well known in woman suffrage circles, who takes advanced ground alf questions concerning the sex, and may be taken as a fair sample of the coming woman that is destined to overturn the present humdrum and stupid plexion, of a literary turn of mind, much given to metaphysical conundrums, and reviously sceptical as to the natural propriety of the Christian rule of wedlock. Most of the ladies are intellectual looking. and in the aggregate would no doubt make a very

THE MYSTERIOUS PEMALE. A lady in black, with bionde hair, and very much ing in figure and outline a person who was frequently seen in the second story corridor of the Astor House at the close of last November, occupied seat in a secluded corner of the reserved area. The thick veil which fell down over the newspaper which view of her features, but the inquisitive reporters in her neighborhood were quick enough to circulate the

A WITNESS IN METAPHYSICS.

The proceedings being confined almost wholly to the examination of an expert in insanity and the language employed not being what is commonly in vogue, made the mass of listeners rather weary, the testimony was intrinsically of a high order of interest. The views of Dr. Vance in the matter of mental alienation, or dementia, are substantially similar to those of the Prussian surgeon, Dr. Richerand, who formerly had charge of the Hotel Dieu in Paris. He gave his evidence with remarkable clearness and fluency, and on the whole was a model ess. The long list of cumulative interrogatories addressed to him by Mr. Gerry, council for defence, provocation given the prisoner, and the mental tration produced therefrom, convinced him t insanity was the state of McFarland when he shot Richardson, was skilfully and effec-tively woven. Should the prosecution admit the conclusions of the witness and produce no medical witness with antagonistic views it is difficult to see what other course is before the jury than to acquit the prisoner.
REALTH OF THE RECORDER.

Every one was rejoiced to see the Recorder on the as ever. He received the sincere congratulations of the bar and of his friends generally on his reappear-

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

mation of Witnesses-Testimony of John

John Orr testified-I am night warden of the City Prison; my duties are to walk the front of the cells on the corridors; I know the prisoner; I have passed in front of his cell late at night; he was awake; he was sometimes reading and awake on all these occasions; I have seen this between half-past twelve and two e'clock in the morning; he was in bed; I opened the door of his cell and could see into it. Cross-examined by District Attorney—I carry a

lantern, and I have found sometimes a light burning

sation with him; he said he could not sleep.

Testimeny of Dr. Vance.
Dr. Vance examined by Mr. Gerry—I am a physician; I am attendant physician in the out-door department of Believae Hospital and assistant surgeon of the Chair for disease of the mind; I have been not of the Chair for disease of the mind; I have been notified of my election of assistant physician of the New York Hospital for nervousness; I was house surgeon for eighteen months in Believue Hospital; I belong to several medical associations; I remember visiting defendant in March in the City Prison and had a long conversation with him; I examined the heart and lungs by listening to the sounds, and I find that they were healthy; I examined, also, as to the temperament of his body, and found that the sensibility to pain or to touch was normal; I made an examination as to paralysis of the muscles and the tongue, and the eye and the condition of the option erve; I found there was congestion of the retina; I examined his pulse when I commenced the examination and also at the close; at the former it was 102, at the latter 115.

Q. Did you call again to see the prisoner on the 11th of March? A. I did; I had an interview of half an hour in the Tombs.

Q. What was the nature of the conversation on that occasion? A. We talked more particularly upon matters connected with his health and how has feeling; there were other gentlemen present upon that occasion; he complained of not being able to sleep; I felt his pulse; it was then beating at the rate of 107; after twenty-five remuters' conversation it was then beating at the rate of 107 after twenty-five remuters' conversation about? A. We have twenty-five remuted of not being able to sleep; I felt his pulse; it was then beating, and he would frequently change his position in a nervous manner; my next visit was on the 16 h of March, four days afterwards, when I remained with h him an hour.

Q. What was your conversation about? A. We went over the same topies; my object was to travel over the same ground again; we talked of his health and of his family troubles.

Q. Did you examine him for heart or lung disease?

A. Yes, sir; I found the same result; as to the temperature of his body I found it in a normal condition. fled of my election of assistant physician of the New

A. Yes, sir; I found the same result; as to the temperature of his body I found it in a normal condition.

Q. What was the condition of the eye as shown by the ophthalmoscope? A. It indicated the presence of congestion of the brain; I discovered that there was functional disorder of the heart and lungs without any organic disease.

Q. Prom what you observed in this examination did you form any conclusion at the time what disease the prisoner was suffering under? A. Yes; he was suffering from disease of the brain induced by long and excessive mental anxiety; I also came to the conclusion that what he said with regard to his siepplesaness was true; a man with congested brain cannot sleep.

Q. What do you understand by insanity? A. Insanity is a general or partial derangement of the faculties of the mind resulting from disease of the brain which will not impair the consciousness but prevents freedom of mind or action.

Q. Where do you thok for the evidences of the existence of insanity? A. Insanity is the result of disease of the brain?

Q. Appose that a person sees a real object, but misinterprets its form and its position, what do you term that? A. I would term that an elision of the brain, a false impression, having no foundation in fact.

Q. Is that an indication of insanity? A. No; but

Q. Is that an indication of insanity? A. No; but aken in connection with other symptoms it is.

Q. Into what two divisions do you generally divide the diseases of the brain? A. Into organic and

Q. Into what two divisions do you generally divide the diseases of the brain? A. Into organic and functional.

Q. Explain what is the disease generally known as organic disease of the brain? A. The disease which affects the structure of the brain, or the inflammation of reference by the defendant to these letters membranes; a trayestation of blood in the brain,

of repose intervening, it becomes congession of she brain.

Q. I understood you to say that in your examinations when there is congestion of the brain you note a difference in the size of the vessels and the color of the veins? A. Yes.

Q. is want of steep a certain notification or accompaniment of congestion of the brain? A. Yes; there is always a pain of the head, in front or on the top or behind, or following some particular nerve or deep sented pain, in the eye, often complained of as neuralgia of the face.

Q. In cases of congestion of the brain, when satisfied of its existence, do you or not find the person suffering from inusion, defusion or hallucination? A. Yes.

suffering from inusion, delusion or halluchation? A. Yes.

Q. With reference to the use of morphine in discases of the brain, how large a dose do you administer? A. It varies in the nature of the case; I have known, in cases of congestion of the brain, three grains to be administered.

Q. What is the ordinary dose of morphine? A. From one sixth to a half grain.

Q. Did I understand you to say that insanity is the result of disease of the brain? A. Yes.

Q. What are the modes of determining the existence of insanity? A. The methods of determining the suitence of insanity? A. The methods of determining the existence of any other disease of the brain; there are two classes of signs—the general signs of the skin; sensibility to the touch, the eye, the ear; the sensibility to touch is in some cases increased, in others diminished, and in others perserted; in certain kinds of mamia a man imagines he is made of glass, that he is a dead body and has ceased to exist; a man loses all sense of his own personal identity.

Q. What is the sensibility to paint A. The sense

ist; a man loses all sense of his own personal identity.

Q. What is the sensibility to pain? A. The sense of pain may be increased or diminished according to the phase of the hallucination, and the sense may be entirely perverted; when perverted men will voluntarily prick themselves with pins and needles, and women have been known to run kairpins all overtheir bodies.

Q. With regard to sight what is your observation? A. The sight becomes exaggerated or diminished; they cannot see more clearly and at greater distances than those in a normal condition; then, again, they are sometimes unable to recognize their friends; they will see only half an object, and again they will see an object double.

O. Then this perversion of the sight frequently

will see only half an object, and again they will see an object double.

Q. Then this perversion of the sight frequently creates illusion and hallucinations in these cases? A. Yes; congestion of the brain is the most frequent cause of these hallucinations.

Q. What effect has the disease of the brain on the sease of hearing? A. That also may be exaggerated or duminished; the smallest sounds will become painful; the patient cannot fisten even to the voice of a friend; he will munife out the sounds—will hide his head; the slightest sound becomes necessarily painful; on the other hand the sense of hearing may be diminished and the patient cannot hear his friend talk; he becomes deaf, but he will hear all kinds of strange sounds, the ticking of a watch, the failing of waters, the ticking of the death watch and other hallucinations.

uchations.

Q. Did you make any examination as to the sense of taste under those conditions? A. We do not usually do that, as enough can always be determined by the eye and ear and the touch of the skin; the sense of taste, however, like the other senses, becomes perverted; men get the idea that they are going to starve, and innafes will eyen starve themselves to death because the taste is perverted.

verted; men get the idea that they are going to starve, and lunatics will even starve themselves to death because the taste is perverted.

Q. With regard to the muscular power. A. That also may be exaggerated or perverted; when exaggerated you have tremor of the muscles of the face; there will be twitches of the side of the face and of the lips, oscillation of the eye, &c.

Q. is the walk or carriage of a man affected? A. It was they will go on in a peculiar manne; the walk itself may not be affected, but they will be unable to sit still; they will be uneasy and restless; they will sometimes in their walk present the appearance of a drunken man, and they will have all the appearance of that alcohol produces; sometimes they can stand an innunense amount of fatigue and at other times they are easily exhausted.

Q. What is the result of this over-exercise of muscular power? does it increase or diminish the disease on the tongue—the power of speech? A. Yes; the mental phenomenon quite frequently mustakes words and in reading they cannot keep the sense of the swords before them; they will skip lines and confound lines and spaces and have no intelligent idea of what they are reading; there will also be an incoherency of speech and an inability to fix the attention to any particular train of thought, and a loss of will to apply to any particular subject; the persons diseased will sometimes become so preoccupied that they will for seget the ordinary decencies of life—will give atterance to incoherent things; will talk to themselves and address inanimate objects.

Q. What about a propensity for repetition of the same subject? A. They will forget what they have been just talking about and they will rep at over and over again the same conversation or dwell constantly upon the same subject.

Q. Have you ever observed any change in the character of the writing of those persons? A. Yes; I have seen letters from persons suffering from congestion of the brain just as incoherent as their speech; there will be observed the same

Q. What about their ability to sleep and the phenomems of their dreams? A. One prominent sign of the diseased brain is that the patient is unable to sleep and cannot get the due amount of sleep; if they do sleep they wake up with a start and their dreams are unpleasant, a sure indication of disorder of the brain; sleep is almost impossible without the ald of narcotics.

Q. How long can a man live without sleep? A. There is one case, on the authority of a missionary, who states that a Chinaman was condemned to death by being deprived of sleep; he lived nineteen days, but on the eighth day he implored his executioners to put him to death in any conceivable way their ingenuity of torture might suggest, sooner than continue to live on without sleep; he died on the mineteenth day; in this disease there is sometimes a projection of the eye, and the muscles drawling it back the eye is not quite in the right line, and is so peculiar as to attract attention; Mr. Marsh's description of the perisoner's eye corresponds closely with this state; acceleration of the paise, without disease of the heart, is a symptom of disease in the brain; in those suffering from this disease there is a general change of closar. etc.; a prudent man may become a spendinfrit, a carreful man a cardiess one; the individual susually slider unduly generally a loss of memory and a failure of the judgment and a vacilisating will; there will often be hallucinations at the first, which will lead to deliasions; insanity in an ancestor predisposes the descendant to the same disease; there are other diseases which are hereditary, but especially in the nervous diseases descendants of those affected are more liable to them; this may appear after the intermission of a generation; where it appears in a collateral relative, as in a cousin, without any apparent cause, there is strong presumptive evidence that it came from an ancestor.

Q. Have you been present in court during this trial and heard all the evidence given on the part of the defence? A. I have.

Ta

Q. Was he or not insane on that day and at that particular point of time? A. I should say he was insane.

Q. Under all the circumstances just supposed, and to which your stiention has been directed, was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, sane or insane on the day and at the point of time in quasition? A. He was insane.

Q. Under the same circumstances was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, at the time of the angled shooting of the decased on November 25, 1869, "aware of the nature, character and consequence of the act he was committing?" A. No.

Q. Under the same circumstances was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to

Q. Under the same circumstances was the prisoner at the par, in your judgment and according to your be let, at the line of the alleged shooting of the decaced on November 28, 1809, "In such a state of mind as to know that the deed was unlawfully and morally wrong?" A. I don't believe he was.

Q. Under the same circumstances, was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, at the time of the alleged shooting of the decased, on November 23, 1809, "in consequence of the infirmities of disease incapable of distinguishing between good and evil and of forming a judgment upon the consequences of the act, which he was the about to commit?" A. He was incapable, certainty.

After a short consultation with counsel on the case the court was adjourned at one o'clock until eleven o'clock this morning.

the court was adjourned at one o'clock until eleven o'clock this morning.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM.

The senior councel for the decience wished to take the opportunity, through the Court and in the presence of the reporters, who were the representatives of the newspaper press of the tworld, to deny a statement made in a Western paper, and copiel into the papers of this city, that to the District Attorney be had apologized, or in any way intimated that what he said as to Mrs. Calhoun was other than the truth and what he believed to be true. He had not done so, he did not inlend to do so, and never should do so. He wished, therefore, to make this contradiction as emphasic as possible.

The District Attorney said that no such conversation as that reported had ever taken place.

The court then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA.

King George and Prince Charles of Bonny in pany's steamer Bonny, Commander Lowry, arrived

The Bonny had twenty-four passengers, amongst whom are King George of Bonny and his brother

Prince Charles.

Her cargo consisted of 1,500 casks of palm oli and india rubber, besides other produce, and £2,000 in specie and gold dust, being one of the largest and most valuable ever brought to England in one vessel from the west coast of Africa.

The Bonny brings advices as follows:—Old Calabar, 11th; Fernando Po, 12th; Opobo, 14th; Bonny, 16th; Benin, 18th; Lagos, 20th; Jellah Coffee, 21st; Accra, 2M; Cape Coust Castle, 23d; Cape Palmas, 25th; Grand Bassa, 26th; Monrovis, 27th, and Sierra Leone, 29th of March.

The war between the Ashantees and the Pantees on the gold coase still continues, and when the Bonny left there was no sign whatever of any cessation in the strife.

The struggle between Ja Ja and Oko Jumbo had not ceased. The former had opened trade on the Opobo river, and a great quantity of oil had been carried down to that place from the Ebon market. This had caused a good deal of annoyance to the natives and traders at Bonny, who were much incensed at the manner in which Ja Ja was diverting the trade from that place to the Opobo river.

At New Galabar the oil season had set in, and from

was divering the tract representation of the control of the contro

AN INGENIOUS CONVICT.

Charles Riker, of Essex county, who, on a charge of breaking and entering, was committed to the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, N. J., on the 6th of Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, N. J., on the 5th of January, 1859, was discnarged yesterday, having completed the full term of his punishment. During his incarceration Riker has exhibited a great deal of ingenuity in the construction of a model lecomotive and tender, which in construction and design, is a perfect piece of mechanism. The author is an engineer, and from this evidence of his skill, which he was permitted to take with him, it is evident that he is intimately acquainted with the theory and practice of this important branch of modern science. He says that he owns property to the amount of \$30,000, and that his brother-in-law was mainly instrumental in bringing about his last trouble, with a view, as he alleges, of obtaining possession of his property.

A Man's Lungs Turned to Scap Stone.

Some ten days since a butcher of Paterson, N. J., named Frederick Keeflyn, employed at the corner of Cross and Congress streets, saw two boys fighting and ran out to part them, whereupon a man named Kahoe, a shoemaker, came out and struck the butcher on his head. On Sunday Keeflyn was found dead in his boarding house at 78 Market street. Coroner Butterworth held an inquest, and it being believed that the blow on his head had caused his death a post-mortem examination was ordered, and held by Drs. Blumdell and Warren. Instead of there being any injury to his head it was discovered that death had been caused by disease of the lungs, which were hardened and presented every appearance of a mass of soap stone. The surgeons pronounce it a most extraordinary case, and declare that it is incomprehensible how the man lived as long as he did. A verdict was accordingly rendered by the jury in accordance with the facts, fully exonerating Kahoe from any connection with Keeflyn's death.

WESTERESTER CRUST MATTER.

The April term of the County Court and Court of Sessions was commenced at White Plains, West-chester county, yesterday morning, County Judge chester county, yesterday morning, County Judge Robert Cochran presiding. When the Grand Jury had been empannelled, they were addressed by the Court, who, after congratulating the members upon the comparatively light duties that awaited their deliberations, remarked that although the law which established the Excise Commissions has been abolished, persons who should be found seiling liquor without a license, or disposing of intoxicating beverages on the Sabbath, either with or without a license, were guilty of a misdemeanor, and it would be the duty of the Grand Jury to indict the offenders in all cases which might be brought to their Luwledge.

FLOWERS AND FLORISTS.

The Willings of Wature and Stars of Barth."

Immense Extent of the Trade-Valuable Statis ties for the Spring and Summer Months-Theatrical Bouquets, Wedding Garlands and Funeral Floral Emblems-The Teachings of Nature's Silent Voices.

Flowers are the stient voices of nature which in-Flowers are the silent voices of nature which instruct as well as amuse those who listen to them with attention and proper appreciation of their mission. They dwell in the woodland glade, spangle the dewy mesd, aforn the moorland with perennal beauty and smile in streamlet and river, all silent yet eloquent teachers of the Eternal Word, miniature emblems of omnipotent perfection. And their missions emblems of omnipotent perfection. And their mis-sion is not always without fruit. The story of Pec-ciols is known to all. How that tiny, fragile plant struggled into existence in the bleak prison yard of Fenestrelia, bringing balm to the heart of the despairing prisoner, melting into tenderness the proud, key soul of defeated ambition and dis-pelling the clouds of infidelity and cynicism, is chronicied among the legends of these "wildlings of nature." Flowers are emblems of trusting and confiding love. Cherish them and they greet you ever with a smile of welcome; crush them and they reproach you with a sweeter fragrance. They glad-den the pure spirit, and speak of purity and hope to the sorrowing and sin-stricken soul. They are thoroughly democratic in their favors, and know no distinction between peer or peasant. The care-worn city merchants biess the stars of earth bloom-ing in God's garden, and the dust-covered, weary mechanic feels in the green bills new life at their smiles. Each grassy stem and tiny petal has a life rest slike in the drooping bud and stately tree. Flowers are of material as well as iesthetic value The humble licaen was sought after for the famou

purple dye of Tyre and Sidon, and the history of England is full of instances where PLOWERS ARE SYMBOLS of great houses and great events. The poets have we'ven garlands of all kinds of flowers, binding their tiny stems with the golden thread of verse and breathing the dicinus affatus on their own fra ral emblems of life and the immortality of the soul. They are dear to every beart, for

These fairy people of the leafy woods, Chinren of storm and sun, chimbers of The mountain site, or infering on the bank Of the young rivuet?

THE BIRTH OF THE PLOWER is a study worthy the attention of any mind. Under the gental indus ace of spring, the little seed preserved during the long winter months, and sends downwards to the earth a tiny flore, and sends downwards to the earth a tiny flore, and upwards, into light and air, a young stem with he first pair of leaves. These are the swandling clothes of the young embryo, and through their help the little stem bears aloft the plant of the lature. The first lood of the figure of the lature is stem bears aloft the plant of the lature. The first lood of the figure is an account of the lature of the stem bears and the moissure of the earth and atmosphere. Nurtured in the root-lets and plants grow and flourish notif the plant, dinging off its seed leaves and passing from the stage of inlancy, assumes an independent existence. The new leaves act as lungs and begin to repreduce themselves in varied and beauthin forms called flowers. Thus are these gens of the field called into existence by the magic chemistry of nature from earth and air, and colored by the distant sun. Linancus first abound of constructing.

A FLORAL GLOCK

by an arrangement of flowers of different kinds. For instance, the morning giory opens at dawn, the star of bethieleen at ten o'clock, the ice plant at noon, the evening primrose at sunset and too night flowering cereus after dark. The beautiful white water iff closes its petals at sunset and sinks beneath the surface of the lake or river for the night. At dawn the petals expand and the flower emerges again from its watery oed like a Nalad. What small we say of the color of the lake or river for the night. At dawn the petals expand and the flower emerges again from the surface of the lake or river for the night. At dawn the petals expand and the flower emerges again from the surface of the lake or river for the night. At dawn the petals expand and the flower emerges again from the watery oed like a Nalad. What small we say of the control of the lake of river for the night. The cose, of which poets, from Anacreon down to Walt Whitman, have sung? She is the belie of the mands tender care, ricu lood and night cook of the lake is like the vidige manden in her nauve wildness, but can be developed into upwards, into light and air, a young stem with its

thirty different kinds of roses; now we have over 10,000.

"Love among the roses" is not a mere poetic concett, but a reality. There is intermarriage among the different families, and from this source a vast number of varieties arise. Consequently few roses are of pure "blood"

"EDDINGS AND FUNERALS monopolite the bulk of the flower trade in this city, and the amount expended annually in floral decorations for tases joyous and sad occasions is minost incredible. New Year's day and the Easter nondays are looked forward to anxiously by the venders and producers of flowers. The business is mainly done by the sale of plants in the melropolitan markets during the months of April and May, although in some establishments, such is that of Peter Henderson, Jersey City, the products are shipped by express and by mail. The new postage law allowing seeds and plants to pas at the rate of eight cents per pound is cheaper than sending them by express. Tons of seeds, builbs and plants are thus shipped ouring the essays. The demand for flowers is constantly increasing, and the prices, notwithstanding the different results of the different articles, with about the number of each of the different kinds of flowers sold during the regular seasons:

5,000 carnations, from 25c. to \$1, secording to size.

tinds of nowers sold during the regular seasons:—
5,000 carnations, from 25c. to 51, secording to size.
5,000 corresponding to the fail).
5,000 corresponding at 25c.
10,000 dahliss at 25c.
20,000 thebrees, 10c. each.
20,000 trobias, from 25c. to \$1.50, according to size.
10,000 gerantums, rom 25c. to \$1.50, according to size.
10,000 gerantums, variegated, from 35c. to 50c., according to size.

o size.

10,042 geraniums, variegated, from Soc. to tote., acc size.

10,033 geraniums, seented, from Soc. to 50c.

10,033 geraniums, 19 leaved, from Soc. to \$1.

10,03 geraniums, 19 leaved, from Soc. to \$1.

10,04 paraiums, 19 leaved, from Soc. to \$1.

10,04 paraiums, 19c. to 50c.

10,05 penniums, 19c. to 50c.

10,000 pansies, loc. to 50c.

10,000 pansies, loc. to 20c.

10,000 pansies, loc. to 10c.

100,000 pansies, loc.

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These are sold in spring, but the sales of fall bulbs such as hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and jonguns average about three millions, at three cents each. Tearoses are the favorites this year, and came liss, tuberoses and violets are, of course, indispensable.

Tearoses are the favorites this year, and camelias, tuberoses and violets are, of course, indispensable.

The suburbs of the metropolis abound in conservatories. Near Union Illil, N. J., there is a little German colony of about thirty florists. Peter Henderson, Jersey City, has the largest gardens in America, and at Astoria, Flushing and Platbush, L. L., there are very extensive conservatories. Since the commencement of the Easter holloays the business in flowers has increased to an immense extent, and on last Sunday thousands of dollars were expended upon the decorations of the churches. Some of the Catholic tempies were like

TITANIA BOWERS,
with fragrant gariands twining around each column, and a pericot conservatory, with lights twinking in every petal and incense mingling with each delicious odor on the after. In some churches the popularity of a preacher may be known, as that of a theatrical lavorite is, by the number of bouquets laid on his desk. The shepherd of the Plymouth church flock seems to be particularly favored in this regard. Between the flery character of his sermons and the profusion of flowers that his admirers present him each Sunday one can readily imagine himself in a real hothouse. The fact of the preacher being an exotic also may tend to strengthen the impression.

PLORAL BORKMIANS

are quite a popular feature in the flower trade. They

self in a real hothouse. The fact of the preacher being an exotic also may tend to strengthen the impression.

PLORAL BORRMIANS

are quite a Dopular feature in the flower trade. They are principally young girls, and may be seen everywhere—at the opera, theatre, on Broadway, and lottering around the brilliantly lighted entrance of some paintial mansion where a wedding, German, reception or sociable is in progress. They are mostly the agents of large houses devoted to the sale of flowers, and inside the walls of a theatre they are the employes of some florist who has the monopoly in his line in that establishment. The trade is very brisk at any house where the leg drama is cultivated. The demand for bouquets, wreaths and baskets at the Grand Opera House is something enormous at present. The blondes during their first season nere were interaity deluged with bouquets, and one with the "woice of wocal weight was presented by one of her booby admirers at Tammany, on her benefit night, with a stand of flowers over seven leet in beight, and carried to and from the theatre in a carriage drawn by four horses. The cost of this "white elephani" of the floral kingdom was \$500. The Haups Brothers, Broadway, presented the Arion Society, on the occasion of the performance of "Der Freischutz" at the Academy of Music, with a flower stand six feet in hogh, on which were placed five baskets and a magnificent pyramid. On the last night of the "Black Grook" and "White Fawn" dancers at Nible's it is computed up at \$1,900 would hardly pay for the deluge of Hothelmer's flowers that rained on the stage. Very often, however, these "marks of popular favor" come from the management, and cannot be regarded as a compliment to the artist from the audience.

GERMANS AND ENGLISHMEN

are the Principal flower producers in this vicinity.

thing like exact statistics of the sinual expenditures in this city for flowers. The trade is constantly on the increase, and now private gardens and conservatories are last coming into favor.

First class stores on Broadway and the other principal streets take the place of the small basements in which the chidren of Flora were formerly immured, and orders are being constantly received and filled which in the olden time would have stripped all the conservatories in the environs of the great metropol's. In one of the Long Island gardens there are

there are

TWENTY-FIVE GREENHOUSES,

which cost in crection and fitting up over \$50,000, and which consume every winter more than 250 tons of coal. The following table is given as an average of the yearly cut of flowers in this monator garden:

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Judge G. T. Bigelow, of Boston; A. de Errazee, of Mexico, and A. A. Hayes, Jr., of China, are at the

Brevoort House.

General J. M. Brennan, of the United States Army; H. A. Tilden, of New Lebanon; E. F. Johnson, of Middletown; Thomas Dickson, of Scranton; H. W. Gwinner, of Philadelphia, and H. H. Porter, of Cai-cago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

of Newark; R. M. Henry, of Belfast; S. M. Smith, of Milwankee; J. H. Weeks, of Boston, and Isaac Mack, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A. C. Durant, of Boston; A. S. Doane, of Hartford; W. F. Leon, of England; R. B. Fietcher, of Toledo; B.

hassee, Fia., are at the Grand Hotel. Captain Turtle, of the United States Army; W. Beach, of Troy; E. King, of Newport; George McMillan, of Detroit; George H. Bigelow, of Burlington, Vt., and E. Gunn, of Springfield, Mass., are at the

Hoffman House. Rev. Charles G. Williamson, of Leeds, England, is

General W. W. Averill, of New York: J. Wilton Barry, of Great Barrington, and E. K. Stowe, of Troy, are at the Everett House.

8. P. Tappan, Indian Commissioner, of Washing ton: W. H. Blackford, of Baltimore; J. B. Thompson

of New Jersey, and Samuel Engle, of King Creek, Va., are at the St. Denis Hotel.

John Parkhurst, of New York; Colonel E. C. Lockridge and Major J. F. Keating, of Pennsylvania, are

at the St. Charles Hotel.
Professor F. G. Brown, of Hartford, and Dr. Pillsbury, of Augusta, Ga., are at the St. Elmo Hotel. Colonel W. A. Berryman, of New Haven; Major C. E. Cooper, of Oil City; Dr. E. L. Sweet, of Chicago; Colonel F. S. Bennett and Colonal G. A. Hardy, of Saratoga; Dr. G. W. Brennan, of Philade'phia; Judge B. F. Talbott, of Boston; W. A. Clark, of Rutiand, Vt., and Colonel J. S. Woods, of Michigan, are at the

Metropolitan Hotel.
Captain D. Meliville, of Cincinnati, and William H. Thompson, of San Francisco, are at the Irving

Brandis, L. Virance and A. Wissel, of Mexico; Josiah Caldwell, of Boston; George F. Peabody, of Phila-

Buffalo; Dr. A. M. Shew, of Connecticut; H. Spauld ing, of Washington; H. B. Branner, of Tennessee; W. 8. De Camp, of New Jersey, and F. C. Sanford, of

Senator Fenton, General Blair and Colonel J. G. Berret, for Washington; Colonel Hutchins and Colonel E. Strong, for Boston; G. A. Grow, for Pennsylvania; R. S. Hale, for New Hampshire; Colonel Thomas Sweeney, for Philadelphia; S. H. Boyd and Isaac Rich, for St. Louis; E. Lissignol, for Baitimore; Colonel E. Fisk, for Montana; Judge McKinney, for Syracuse, and Colonel T. C. Davis, for Buffalo.

Personal Notes.

Laura C. Holloway, of Brooklyn, is making a tour in Michigan last week.
It is reported that Prince Arthur is to go with his

regiment to the Red River country, to help put down the revolution in that part of his royal mother's do-The Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal of the 21st

inst. says:—"Judge Richard H. Busteed left the city yesterday evening. We were pleased to see that his health is entirely recovered, and trust that the plea-sures during his month of absence from our mids: may be so great as to compensate him for the suffer ings borne in his recent illness. The next term of his court will begin here in the fourth week of May." The Louisville Courier says:-"It is a mistake to

The Louisville Courier says:—"It is a mistake to suppose that men never accomplish any good by wearing deadly weapons. In the McFarland trial the other day Colonel Knox testified that he had very often seen the late A. D. Richardson wear a pistol in Siberia, and there is no doubt in the world that if Richardson had kept on wearing it in Siberia until now he might have been living yet." It is a mistake to say that Colonel Knox said Richardson word re it in Siberia. Co onel Knox said Richardson word re it in Siberia. Co onel Knox himself wore it there, while he was making the tour of the world for the Heraldson, some four or five years ago, Richardson having presented him with it. Richardson, we be leve, was never in Siberia.

The Kennebe: Journal says that a well-known.

son having presented him with it. Richardson, we be leve, was never in Siberia.

The Kenneber Journal says that a well-known raffroad man and ex-Governor a few days since was enjoying a quiet shave in one of the barber shops in Augusta, Me., intending to leave in the next train that was then due. The locomotive whistle sounded when the operation was about half through, and a person entering the shop informed the gentleman that the train had had just started from the depot. With hat and carpet bag in hand and a week's growth of beard one side of his face, the venerable and respected exgovernor started upon a run for the receding train. His situation was observed by the conductor, and aithough time, tide and raffroad trains generally want for no map, the engine was reversed and the half shaved individual taken on board, where he was the observed of all observers.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at two o'clock, the President, Alderman Coman, in the chair. The attendance of sympathizing friends of

the members was smaller than usual and but little interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The most interesting event of the session was the failure of Alderman Miller to pass a general order making the Sun a corporation paper. The resolution was lost, reconsidered and passed, and finally reconsidered again and rejected amid the merriment of the city Solons. A similar resolution in favor of the Irian People met the same fate.

A resolution was adopted in favor of laying down the Belgian payement in Thirty-eighth street. Resolutions were also adopted providing for paying \$289 for sinking a public well in 184th street and for widening Canal street on the north side. The Board then transacted some routine business and adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President

The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President Mr. Reilly, presiding.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to lease the second and third stories of premises 106, 106 and 110 Centre street, for the use of the First District Police Court, for a period not less than ten years and at a rent not to exceed \$7.500 per annun.

The Comptroller was directed to make the following domations to the subjoined institutions:—Paster of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, \$300; German Evangelical Lutheran congregation, \$57.

The Department of Public Works was directed to have the following streets paved with Beigian pavement:—

Pity-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river; Fity-fourth street, from Eighth to Eleventh avenue; Twenty-fith street, from First avenue to East river; Forticti street, from Third to Madison avenue.

A resolution to re-district the Seventeenth ward

nue to East river; Forticia street, from Third to Madi-son avenue.

A resolution to re-district the Seventeenth ward into twenty-eight election districts was adopted.

After the adoption of a number of unimportant "general orders," the Baard adjourned ull next Mon-day.

INDIA.

The Duke of Edinburg in Bombay-Rative, English and Irish Rejoicings-In the Temples, Private Houses and Streets-Religion and Loyalty.

great length the feles which were given in that city on the occasion of the reception of the Duke of Edin-

The proposal to illuminate Bombay in honor of the royal visit was received with entitudiant, and although the reception committee took the general direction of affairs, the people acted for themselves in lighting up their houses. The art of illuminating is peculiarly Eastern, and in India, during the ever-te-arting Hindu fe-tivals, the cities pre-ent at morit the apicarance of light and beauty, that contra-tas stranely with their monday squalor and dits. The various sections of the community vice together in their efforts, and even the Musulmans filluminated their temples, and displayed the green banners of the laths in honor of the Prince.

A strong breeze and a glorious moonlight made a helicious evening, but it was difficult for he lights to contend with such opponents. The attendants were constantly at work lighting and relighting; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, by highting the principal part of the island was on higher the principal part of the island was on high the principal part of the island was on high the principal part of the island was one high the principal part of the island was one high the principal part of the island was one high the principal part of the island was one high, and larer who have the principal part of the island was one high the principal part of the island was one high, from myrinds of lamps of every shape and color, with here and there transparencies well-coming the Prince. One or two of the large tanks in the Island was one passed, and soft emerald lights, blended with faming ruby this, were reflected in ever varying lines in the rippling waters below. The new Elphinstone College, built in modern English style, and facing the Victoria Gardens and Museum, was lighted up to the lopo it its lority tower, and mass the nearest approach to a fairy palace your correspondent has yet seen, while on the oppits skile of the road way the victoria Museum—a starkly classife edition with a fart the lapse of years, is about to be completed—was one sheet of fame, its walls and windows

thousands of lamps grouped in pyramidical form on each side of the road.

SUNDAY—ISRAELITE PRAYERS.

Sunday was, of course, a dies non, but his Roynt Highness attended servi e in the morning on board her Ma esty's ship Porte, the flagship of Commodore Sir L. Heath. And here I may mention that on the previous day the visit of Prince A.f.ed was noticed in the Jewish synagogue by Rabbi Ginhill in a special prayer for the royal family.

Monday—NATIVE RONORS.

Monday, the 14th inst., brought with it a return of State duty, and his Royal Highness was kept hard at work receiving native chiefs, among whom were the chief of Lahej, an Arab potentiat, who in 1866 gave some annovance to the English gavrison at Aden, and was punished accordingly; his Highness the Raj of

Damain w re also received. The same afternoon his Royal Highness pand a return visit to the Glekwar, whose camp is on the Dalar road, a few hindred yards distant from Government House. The Gaekwar's Minister attended Government House to attend the Prince, who, upon leaving Parell, received the the usual sainte of twenty-one guns. At the camp his Royal Highness was met by the Glekwar himself, and was led by him into a handsome pavilion erected for the occasion. The Gaekwar expressed his thanks for the gracious way in which his Royal Highness had received him on the previous Saturday:—

Ishall carry a remembrace of it back to my own home.

for the gracious way in which his Royal Highness had received him on the previous Saturday:—

Ishall carry a remobrace of it back to my own home, country and capital, where the knowledge of the kindness, you are shown to me will enhance my dignly among all classes of my own subjects. When India came all classes of my own subjects. When India came under the immediate sovereignty of her Majesty I devoted one and a half lakh of rupers (£15,000) for the cree-tion of a statue of the Queen, in commemoration of so haap an event, and I should have been very glad had your Royal Highness had the opportunity of insugurating the statute; but it was impossible to get it here in time. I have, however, placed a sum of two lacks of rupecs (£50,000) at the disposal of government for the erection of a sailors home, to commemorate your Royal Highness visit to Bone, by.

A home for sailors, to do honor to a sailor Prince, is a somewhat happy conception. The Gaekwar asked the Prince to lay the foundation stone of the new home, and laid I, was accordingly on Thursday last The Jackwar then presented the Princewit ha jewelled dagger and a crimgon satin brocaded coat. His Royal Highness mext visited the Ran of Kutch, who begged his Royal Highness deeptance of some very beautiful Kutchi arms, including a shield made of rhinocerous hide, a battle axe, a concealed dagger, a swell, and some knives. After honoring the Rojah of Kolapore with ay call the Prince, accompanies by Sir William Mer wether, Commissioner of Scinde, visited his Highness Meer All Moorah, Khan of Khyrpoor, and subsequently his Highness Agna Khan, the lineat descendant of the chief of the assassing—hered Man of the Mountains—trob has been for many years a Persian refugee in Bomoay. The same evening there was a state dinner at Parell, at which about minety guests were present. Early the following morning his Royal Highness drove from Parell to the government dockyard.

A Bombay letter of March 16 reports as follows:—

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PROGRESS.

A Bombay letter of March 16 reports as follows:—

The Prince could hardly have been in beed before two o'clock this morning, and at nine had a journey to the Ehore Ghaut before him. It was desirable, no donot, that he should see the great railway englaceting work of India—the Bhore Ghaut Incline—before leaving Bombay, but a railway journey of 170 miles in this country is not the best preparative for a state bail. The Prince made the journey, however, and saw the great incline. His Royal Helmess, I am told, appeared to be much struck with this great work, as well as with the rugged grandeur of the Ghaut. Khandalla Station, near the summit of the Ghaut. Khandalla Station, near the summit of the Ghaut. Khandalla Station, near the summit of the Ghaut. Khandalla Station, searched the sea, was reach of in about four hours.

Sir Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was waiting to receive his Royal Highness, and by the forethought of the worthy baronet a carriage and four had been taken up for the hay, and the Prince and the rest of the party soon found themselves in Sir Jamestjee's bungalow, where luncheon was inid out. The train starled on the return trip in good time, and Sir Jamestjee came down in the same carriage with the Prince and his Excellency. Parell was reached about seven o'clock P. M.

It was easy to foretell that the ball would be a very brilliant affair. For the first time a Prince of the blood royal was to be amongst the guests, and a host of native potentates and princelings. The approaches to Government House were finely illuminated, as size were the grounds and gardens. The saloous began to fill rapidly soon after nite, and by half-past the corridors and balconies were througed. His Royal Highness opened the ball with Mrs. Pundock Tucker, his Excelency, the Governor, leading Mrs. Westropp through the quadrille. The brilliant crowd of military and mavat uniforms whirling in a sea of muslin, flowers, jeffames and music: the judges and cyllians in court dress, the politicals in their rich, sombre un